WASHINGTON, February 11.

Benate. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, moved that the Senate take up the resolution offered by him on Saturday last, instructing the Judicinry Committee to inquire whether Andrew Johnson, Vice President and acting President of the United States, had any authority to appoint provisional Governors for the States lately in rebellion. Mr. Chandler said:

I think this resolution is very important at this time. If the President had no authority of law under the Constitution to appoint provisional Governors for the States intely in rebellion, then the action of those Governors falls. There have been no governments established over these States, and the inception itself was illegal. Now, sir, I desire that the Committee on the Judiciary should make an early report upon this subject. It is due to the President, and it is due to the country, that these points shall be settled, and settled at an early day. I am not a lawyer and an hardly comprehent.

points shall be settled, and settled at an early day. I am not a lawyer, and am hardly competent to decide for myself, still less for the Senate, whether there was any such authority.

We know, Mr. President, that when Andrew Johnson, through the bullet of J. Wilkes Booth, became President of the United States, the rebels had laid down their arms, and that all of these had laid down their arms, and that all of these rabel States were held by military powers; and ander this military power Andrew Johnson had a right to appoint military governors, not only for every one of the States lately in rebellion, but for svery city, had he seen fit so to do. The laws of war are as well understood as the written Consti-

war are as well understood as the written constitation or the laws of peace. They regulate, gowern and control all civilized nations.

When Mr. Lincoln desired to create a government in Tennessee he appointed Andrew Johnson
Brigadier General in the army of the United States,
and as Brigadier General in the army of the United
States he appointed him Governor of Tennessee.
This he had a right to do as Commander-in-Chief
of the army. But set it is snother, and a very difof the army. But, sir, it is snother, and a very dif-ferent thing to a appoint a provisional governor. I believe, sir, that it is an office unknown to the Constitution and laws of our government, and an office which, in my judgment, he had no authority to create. Those governors were not sent to the Senate for confirmation, nor would it have made them any more governors if we had confirmed them; because the Senate and Andrew Johnson together could not have created the office if there was no authority of law. Then, sir, it required the House of Representatives and the Senate and Andrew Johnson united, having first enacted a law creating the office, before an officer could be thus appointed. Now, Mr. President, under the laws of war, as I have said, he had a right to hold these States by military power and force. These laws of war have been changed from age to age. They are arbitrary; they are simply the will of the conqueror. Under the laws of war in ancient times, prisoners of war were remorselessly put to death. The laws, from age to age, became modified, but as late as the year 1866, as late as the month of July, 1866, the laws of war empowered the conqueror to levy all the expenses of the war upon the conquered. When Prussia conquered Austria she not only took from Austria what pro vinces she desired to take, but she actually compelled Austria to pay thirty millions of florins for the expenses of the war. When Austria annexed Frankfort-on-the-Main, she made Frankfort pay for the expense for conquering her. Under the laws of war the conquered must submit to the will of the conqueror, and the United States had a perfect right, under the laws of war, to make these rebels pay the whole expense incurred by this government in putting down the rebellion.

Mr. President, if Andrew Johnson, in violation

of law, in violation of the Constitution and with, out authority under the laws of war, has assumed and exercised power that did not belong to him, but which belonged to Congress, then I do not healtate to say, and I say it with deliberation, that for this one act, and it alone, Andrew Johnson should be impeached. I say it, sir, as one of his judges. I say it understanding the force of what say; that if he is guilty of this one act of usurpation—if this one act was without authority of law or of the Constitution or the laws of war, then, sir he should be impeached. The judge on the bench has the right to say that if the man before him was guilty of murder then he ought to be hanged; if he was guilty of horse stealing then he should be sent to the State's prison. The judge has a right to say this; and I have a right to say that if Andrew Johnson is guilty of this usurpation with which he is charged, then he ought to be impeached for at act, and that alone.

But, Mr. President, there are other allegations made against Mr. Johnson, acting President of the United States. It is alleged, Mr. President, I know not whether it be true or false, that Andrew Johnson delivered over the property seized from rebels in railroad rolling stock throughout the south; that he delivered over this property without authority of law, to the rebel railroad it is alleged again that the railroad rolling stock sent from the north to the south, amounting to many millions of dollars in value, was, without authority of law, and in violation of law, by ex press order of Andrew Johnson, sold on credi

If this allegation be true, then I say that Andrew If this allegation be true, then I say that Andrew Johnson had as much right to put his hand into the Treasury of the United States and take out so many millions of dollars as he had to sell that stock to the southern railroads on credit, and for that act, if he be guilty, I say he should be impeached and removed. Sir, this is a government of law, and the President is a mere executive officer to carry out the law. He is sworn to obey and execute the law, and if he fails in that day he and execute the law, and if he fails in that duty h

and execute the law, and it he fails in that duty he is amenable to the law, the same as any other individual in the United States.

It is alleged, again, Mr. President, and I know not whether the allegation be true or false, but it is alleged, that Andrew Johnson, without authority of law, and in violation of law, ordered the co. States to be stopped. I know not whether this be true or false. The allegation is made, and if it be true —if in violation of law and against law he ordered this thing to be done—then for that act Andrew Johnson should be impeached and removed.

It is likewise alleged, Mr. President, that Andrew Johnson has, in direct violation of the Constitution, which says he shall have power, by and with the divice and consult of the Sangta to make

with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators con-cur, and that he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, which shall be established by law—I say it is alleged he has violated this provision of the Constitution.

The Constitution has appointed as his advisers the Senate of the United States, and the Senate of the United States, as well as consent

the United States must advise as well as consent. The Constitution so declares. Now, sir, it is alleged that, in direct violation of this clause of the Constitution, he not only has not advised with the Senate, but he has deliberately appointed men who have been rejected by the Senate. I know, sir, it may be said that this thing has been done before, and it is as true, sir, that in two or three instances General Jackson did reappoint men who had been

General Jackson did reappoint men who had been rejected by the Senate.

I do not hesitate to say that for that act of neurpation General Jackson should have been impeached by the Congress of the United States. But, sir, I will pass that over, and come to another allegation yet more startling. It is alleged—and I know not whether it be true or false, but it is alleged—that Andrew Johnson made appointments during the recess of the Senate by removing the incumbents, and during the late long session the incumbents, and during the late long session of Congress did not send the names to the Senate at all, but on the adjournment of the Senate, without consulting the Senate, and in direct violation of the Constitution and of his oath of office, he reappointed those men, never having sent them to the Senate at all. I know not whether it be true or false, but if it be true, then I say Andrew John-mon should be impeached for this one act, and for

it alone. Sir, if the Congress of the United States permits such a violation of the Constitution to go unpunished, then the Congress of the United States should never meet again. The British Parliament watches the least encroachment of the kingly powers upon the rights and privileges of Parliament. ment, and if any king or minister had been guilty of any one of the acts alleged against An-drew Johnson he would have been impeached

Mr. President, much has been said, both in this Mr. Fresident, much has been said, both in this body and before, the people of the country, about the plan of the President. I would like to ask any member of this body what right the President has to have a plan, outside of the law of Congress? The President has a right to advise Congress what The President has a right to advise Congress what plan it shail adopt, so has every individual in the United States the same right. If Congress sees fit to adopt the plan of the President, well and good, it becomes the plan of the nation! If Congress sees fit to adopt the plan of John Jones, who, by petition, advises Congress to adopt it, then John Jones plan becomes the plan of the nation! But if Congress declines to adopt the plan of John Jones or of Andrew Johnson—and it is immaterial which—the plan falls to the ground.

the pian mile to the ground.

Sir, I have heard enough about this Presidential plan. What right has Andrew Johnson to a plan that has been rejected by Congress? He has no more right than my horse. His plan has been re-

jected, and it amounts to nothing. I want to hear to more of the President's plan. Let the President of the United States obey the laws, and if he on't obey the laws let him disobey them at his peril—that's all. But, sir, there is a dread that we, in executing our constitutional powers, will bring some dreadful calamity upon this great nation. Mr. President, this nation has come victorious out of the most terrible rebellion the world has ever seen. It has fought Jeff, Davis for four long years, updated as he was by the lubalitants of the robe. sustained as he was by the inhabitants of the rebei States. It has conquered the rebeilion, and now see what fearful calamity could be brought upon this nation by our exercising our constitutional rights. Mr. President, the removal of a man who has violated the Constitution of the United States, and who ought to be removed, I care not whether he be President of the United States or occupying the chair which you so ably fill, I care not what position he occupies, the removal of that individual by impeachment would produce about the

vidual by impeachment would produce about the same amount of excitement in the country that the removal of the custom-house officers in the city of New York would produce, and no more.

Sir, this people have declared, and that decree has been registered on high, that this nation shall stand, and no man, no set of men and no combination of men, I care not whether headed by Jefferson Davisor by Andrew Johnson, or by any other living man—no man, and no combination of men can overthrow it. It will stand against any and every assault that can be made upon it. I hope my resolution will be taken up.

every assault that can be made upon it. I hope my resolution will be taken up.

Mr. DiXON, of Connecticut, said it was true, as Mr. Chandler had said, that it was important to know whether the President of the United States had exceeded his authority in appointing provisional governors. He agreed to that, but perhaps he should not agree with Mr. Chandler as to the propriety of offering a resolution of this kind, and then calling upon the House of Representatives to impeach the President. It struck him (Mr. Dixon), while listening to Mr. Chandler, that he (Mr. Chandler) was not adding very much to his reputation as an impartial judge. It struck him that, if the House should draw up articles and send them to the Senate, the Senator from Michigan, after the speech he had just made, could herdly be an impartial judge of the merits of the case. Whether such remarks were proper at this time it was for him (Mr. Chandler) to de termine. If it was desirable to know whether the President had any right to appoint provisional governor (it must be important also to know what were the precedents upon the subject. Therefore, when the resolution was before the Senate, he should offer an amendment to extend the inquiry to Mr. Lincoln's administration also.

The motion to take up the resolution was put

Mr. CONNESS moved to amend by striking out the word "vice" before President, and also the words "acting President," so as to make it read Andrew Johnson, President of the United States,

Mr. CHANDLER said he was informed that Vice President and Acting President was the true title by which Mr. Johnson should be addressed. It was immaterial, however.

Mr. CONNESS said the Constitution made the Vice President the President to all intents and purposes, and he hoped the Senate would not in any formal proceedings of this kind adopt any language which would detract from the high digof the Presidential office. He desired this amendment to be adopted without any reference to the subject matter at all that did not enter into the

Mr. HOWARD regarded the phraseology of his collegue (Mr. Chandler) as correct. He thought it better and more precise than that suggested by Mr. Conness. The Constitution does not declare that the Vice President shall become President in case of the death or removal of the President; it says that the duties of the President shall devolve apon the Vice President, etc.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, said that in the biscorn of the survey recognings of the Sengta no

history of the entire proceedings of the Senate no resolution could be found calling upon Mr. Johnson for information in which he was addressed in the language of Mr. Chandler's resolution. Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, agreed with Mr.

Conness as to the proper language of the resolution. He had no objection personally to the resolution. All he had to say was that, if he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, to which it was proposed to refer this resolution, he should hesitate to act at all in the matter. He would not report, for the simple investigate and would not report, for the simple reason that an investigation was going on in the House looking to the possible impeachment of the President, and when this matter was under consideration in the House he would not investigate it He would refrain not only from expressing, but

from forming an opinion upon anything that might, by any possibility, be included in any charges made in the House of Representatives. Since this matter had been discussed in the public papers, he (Mr. Fessenden) had had but one rule on the subject, not only not to express an opinion, but to be careful not to form an opinion, or make any investigation whatever of anything which might tend to make up his mind. It must be disagreeable to any Senator to be called upon to make the investigation proposed in this resolution when e felt that he might possibly be called upon to si

as a judge upon charges growing out of it.

He made these remarks simply to express to the Senate his notion that in the present condition of affairs it became every Senator to be extremely cautious, not only with reference to what they say, but with reference to allowing their minds to be influenced by what possibly they might have to consider in a judicial capacity. He regretted, therefore, that the resolution had been offered, although as he was not called upon to act on it, it was not a matter for him particularly to interfere

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, spoke in a strain similar to Mr. Fessenden. He hoped Senators would not incapacitate themselves from acting as impartial judges in case the impeachment should

come before them.
Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion prevailed without a call of the yeas and nays.
On motion of Mr. MORGAN, of New York, the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to request the Clerk of the House to return to the Senate the bill amendatory of the postal laws. This bill, which modifies the charges for money

orders, and provides for the appointment of a su-perintendent of foreign mails and other subordipassed by the Senate after the Executive session on Saturday, when, as appeared from statements made to-day, there were but eight or ten Senators

present.
Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Com mittee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing payment to the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the 21st regiment New York cavalry and 1st regiment of Michigan cavalry, travelling expenses from their place of muster out in Colorado to their place of enrol ment, less the amount paid to each for commuta tion of travel when they were mustered out, and provided, that the same shall be paid only to those who did not elect to be mustered out as afore-

Mr. WILSON, from the same committee, re-ported favorably the bill to authorize the purchase of David's Island, Long Island Sound, at the sum

of \$38,500.
Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, a joint resolution extending the time for the comple-tion of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin

Mr. FOGG, of New Hampshire, from the Commirre on Claims, reported favorably a bill to pay Orlof E. Deutzer, late consul of the United States to the kingdom of Norway, the sum of \$837, as consular salary, less the amount of consular fees

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Inland Wrecking Company in the District of Columbia, the business of the company to be the raising, saving, buying, selling, &c., of sunken vessels and other property, in the Potomac river, and other waters. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill

amendatory of the act entitled "An act incorporating the National Theological Institute," &c. which was referred to the Committee on the Dis-trict of Columbia. The bill adds the names of Salmon P. Chase, Charles H. Howard, Samuel C. Pomercy and Henry D. Cooke to the list of incor-porators: changes the name to the "National Theo-logical Institute and University," and extends the

powers of the same.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iows, introduced a bill for the relief of Wm. H. Webb, which authorizes the release to him of the iron steamship Dunderburg, built by him under contract with the Navy Department, upon paymens into the Treasury, within ninety days, of the amount advanced on account of the vessel. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to try a claim of George H. Babcock against the United States, for an alleged intringement of a patent for a bronzing machine. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the joint resolution permitting the withdrawal from the bonded warehouse, by incorporated scientific institutions, of alcohol to be used for the preservation of specimens of anatomy, physiology, or of natural history, and the same was considered and passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill of the House making appropriations for the payment of invalid pensions, which was passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Post-office Appropriation bill, which was passed. It appropris

ates among other items the following:—For the support of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1868. For transportation of the mails inland, \$5,600,000. For transportation of the mails foreign, \$670,000. For sinp, steamboats and way letters, \$6,000. For compensation to post-masters, \$4,250,600. For clerks for post-offices, \$2,000,000. For payment of letter-carriers, \$640,000. Mr. FESENDEN called up the following bill, which was passed, and goes to the House.

which was passed, and goes to the House: That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power, by an appointment under his hand and official seal, to delegate to one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury authority to sign in his stead all warrants for the payment of money into the public Treasury, and all warrants for the disbursement from the public Treasury of money, certified by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to be discounted. Treasury to be due upon accounts duly audited and settled by them, and such warrants so signed shall be in all cases of the same validity as if they had been signed by the Secretary of the Treasury

WADE, of Ohio, called up the joint resolu Mr. WADE, of Onlo, called up the joint resolu-tion offered by him, proposing to amend the Con-sitution by making the President ineligible for re-election. The Judiciary Committee propose to amend the original resolution by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the follow-ing: "No person elected President or Vice President who has once served as President shall alterwards be alleible to either office." be eligible to either office.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, was willing to vote for this provided it be so worded as not to reflect upon the present Executive. He hoped that it would be so amended as to read: "hereafter no person elected," &c.
Mr. WADE had no objections to making it per-

spective in its operations.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, would agree to the proposition provided it were so amended as to make the Presidential term six instead of four years.
Mr. SUMNER tayored the proposition, but he

thought a still more important amendment in the Presidential term would be to provide for the election of President by popular votes, instead of by the Electoral College. Pending the consideration of the above subject the clerk of the House returned the bill relating to postal laws, which was taken up. The vote pass-ing the bill was reconsidered; some unimportant amendments were adopted and the bill was passed. The Senate took a recess till seven P. M.

Evening Session.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, gave notice that he should not move his proposed constitutional amendment as an amendment to Mr. Wade's proposition, but as an independent measure, and that he should call it up on an early day. Mr. SUMNER asked what proposition Mr. Dixon

Mr. DIXON said he meant the proposition he introduced a few days ago.

Mr. SUMNER—That I think to be a delusion and a Mr. DIXON-Very well; we will discuss it when it

mr. Sign. Sign. That I think to be a decision and a snare.

Mr. DIXON—Very well; we will discuss it when it comes up.

The joint resolution giving additional compensation to certain employes of the civil services at Washington, which was the special order for the evening session, was taken up as amended by the Senate committee. The joint resolution is as follows:

That there shall be allowed and paid, out of any money in the Tressury not otherwise appropriated, to the following described persons, now employed in the civil service at Washington, as follows:

To civil officers, temporary and all other clerks, messengers and watchmen, and employes, male and female, in any of the following named Departments, or any bureau or division thereof, to wit: State, Treasury, War, Navy. Interior, Post-office, Attorner General, Agricultural, and including civil officers, and temporary and all other clerks and employes, male and female, in the offices of the Coast curvey, Naval Observatory, Navy-yard; Paymastor General, including the division of referred claims; Commissary General of Privoners; Burean of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Quartermaster Generals; Capitol and Treasury Extension; City Post-office and Commissioner of Public Buildings, an additional compensation of 20 per centum on their respective's clarics as fixed by law upon their pay respectively for one year from and after the 30th day of June, 1828. But when any of said persons is or shall be only entitled or shall receive salary or pay for a part or said year, the said 20 per centum shall be computed on the amount such person is so entitled to receive for services in any or all of said departments or offices within said year.

Provided, that the above named additional compensation to the employes of the Patent Office shall be pald out of the funds of said office. Previded farther, that the resolution shall not apply to persons whose salaries, as fixed by law, exceed \$3500 per annum, nor to any person whose salary has been increased by law since the 3

Frovided, further, that all extra compensation allowed and paid to any of said persons during the current facas year by the head of any department shall be taken and considered as a part of said 20 per centum, so that all of said persons shall receive 20 per centum on their respective salaries as aforesaid, and no more, but no person shall be required to retund any sum that he may have received as aforesaid in excess of said 20 per centum on his salary.

Mr. BAMSEY, of Minnesota, moved so to amend as to include the emissions and laboure, of the parents. to include the employes and laborers of the navy-yard

to include the employes and laborers of the navy-yard.

Agreed to—yeas 20, nays 8.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by adding enlisted men detailed as watchmen.

Mr. WILSON asked if he meant 20 per cent. on the pay proper and salary of a soldier?

Mr. WILLIAMS said he did.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by inserting the words "to be computed upon the gross amount of compensation received by them." The amendment was agreed to. pensation received by agreed to include the lithograph-Mr. FESSENDEN moved to include the lithographem of the Treasury De-

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to include the lithographers and assistant lithographers of the Treasury Department, Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL moved to include the employes of the City Post-office and Custom-house of Georgetown.

Mr. CONNESS suggested that if the clerks of George-town were included, he did not see why the clerks across the Rocky Mountains should not be included also. (Laughter.)

Mr. Morrill's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON. of Maryland, moved to amend so as not to include clerks of the City Post-office of Washington. Disagreed to.

Mr. THUMBULL moved to amend by striking out the proviso that the increase shall not apply to any salary increased since July. 1864. Agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by striking out the proviso to deduct all extra compensation already paid this year in computing the extra twenty per cent.

paid this year in computing the extra twenty per coarse agreed to.

Mr. WADE moved to amend to include the laborers and employes of the arsenal, which was disagreed to.

Mr. FOLAND moved to include the Metropolitan Police force. Disagreed to.

Mr. YATES moved to amend by including the employes of the Senate and House of Espresentatives, whose salaries do not exceed \$1500 per annum. Disagreed to.

whose started do hot exceed give by including the sarced to.

Mr. URAGIN moved to amend by including the watchmen employed on the Capitol extension.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment repealing all acts or parts of acts authorizing extra appointments of clerks in their departments. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment that the 20 per cent, shall not be so applied as to increase any salary to more than \$4500 for the present year. Disagreed to. agreed to.

The bill was passed as amended, and at 11.15 P. M. the benate adjourned. House of Representatives.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the existing laws relating to internal revenue. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Wednesday next, at seven o'clock in the evening, and until disposed of.

The bill removes taxation from many articles of prime necessity, guards against duplication of taxes, makes the income tax uniform at the rate of five per cent., with exemptions up to \$1000, and exempts house rent, taxes, insurance, &c., and increases distillers' licenses to \$500.

Mr. HULBURD, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, made a report on the investigation Expenditures, made a report on the investigation into the Affairs at the Boston Custom-house.

Mr. PLANTS presented a minority report.

Both reports were ordered to be printed, and On motion of Mr. ROLLLINS, a motion to print we thousand extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Committee on Printing.

The majority report censures the custom-house officers of Boston and the Solicitor of the Treasury in reference to their course in exacting penalties from the house of J. & M. Williams, and intimates that that firm was rather harship if not unjustly treated. The minority report defends the action of the ustom-house officers and Mr. Jordan.
On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, the

Committee on Appropriations was requested to inquire into the propriety of appropriating a sum sufficient to enable the trustees of the Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island, New York, to place headstones to the graves of Union soldiers buried there during the war, to fonce the grounds, and to erect a suitable monument.

a suitable monument.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Clerk
of the House was directed to pay, on the order of
the Judiciary Committee, such sums, not exceedthe Judiciary Committee, such sums, not exceeding \$10,000 in the aggregate, as may be necessary to enable the committee to prosecute the several investigations committed to its charge.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Select Committee on the New Orleans riot, made a report, with the evidence taken in the matter.

Mr. BOYER, of Pennsylvania, presented the report of the minority.

Both reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELIOT, in connection with it, reported a bill for the re-establishment of civil government in the State of Louisiana.

A discussion arose, participated in by quite a

the State of Louisiana.

A discussion arose, participated in by quite a number of members, as to what position the bill should take so as to have a chance of being considered this session, there being already in the way as special orders, by ananimous consent, the Reconstruction bill, the bill for the equalization of bounties, and the bill to declare valid the proclamations of the Presdent in the prosecution of the way.

War. Mr. ELIOT'S hour was consumed without arriving at any satisfactory solution, and finally he

moved the previous question on the bill, saying he would leave the House to dispose of it as it thought

The House seconded the previous question, the rote, by tellers, being 79 to 70.

Mr. BINGHAM demanded the yeas and nays on

Mr. BINGHAM demanded in year and may on ordering the main question.

The year and mays were ordered.

At this juncture a movement towards that acrees of dilatory motions known as flibustering was started on the Democratic side of the House, Mr ELIPRIDGE moving, at half-past two, that the House do now adjourn, and Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moving that when the House adjourn 50-day it be till Friday next.

The year and mays were ordered on both motions,

Journ 10-day it be till Friday next.

The yeas and pays were ordered on both motions, when the SPEAKER stated that he could not, under the Constitution, put the question on Mr. Randall's motion, as neither House could acjourn more than three days without concurrent action of both Houses.

both Houses.

Mr. RANDALL suggested, good humoredly, that if the Speaker had had the knowledge before, it would have saved the House some trouble. (Laughter)
The SPEAKER replied in the same spirit that

The Strand and that knowledge before, but had not understood what the gentleman's motion was. Mr. RANDALL withdrew the motion, and the Mr. RANDALL withdrew the motion, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and mays on the motion to adjourn. The House refused to adjourn—yeas 31; nays 126.

Mr. LE BLOND, on behalf of the Democratic members, suggested that the bill go over till tomorrow, when it can be printed and debate com-

mence.
Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, objected; as
that would imply a reconsideration of the vote
seconding the previous question.
Mr. ELIOT appealed to Mr. Stevens to withdraw his objection, stating that it was very hard
to call upon the House to vote on this bill without

ny chance of debating it. Mr. STEVENS insisted on his objection, re-Mr. STEVENS insisted on his objection, remarking that it was also very hard for committees to be incubating for a week or two, and then to and everything addled. (Laughter.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to reconsider the vote seconding the previous question.

Mr. ALLISON moved to iny the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived—65 to 66.

The motion on reconsidering was then you do not restrictly and resulted—vers 64, nave 66. So the

by tellers, and resulted—yeas 64, nays 66. So the vote seconding the previous question was not re-

one dered (
Mr. ELIOT desired to make a remark, but Mr. ALLISON objected, and the Speaker ruled that debate was not in order.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and mays on ordering the main question.

The SPEAKER then presented Executive com-

munications, as follows:

From the President of the United States, in answer to a House resolution of February 4th, rransmitting official correspondence with reference to the visit of Prof. Agassiz to Brazil. From the Postmaster General, with a report of

tines imposed and reductions made from th pay of contractors, &c.
From the Secretary of War, with a statement of Quartermaster General of contracts made during January, 1867.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer

to a resolution of February 8th, relative to the amount of bonds issued to the Central Pacific Railroad and to the Union Pacific Railroad Comsanies. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Laws of the territory of Arizona. Referred to

the Committee on Territories.
On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, leave was grauted for the printing of amendments to be offered to the bill establishing military governments at the south by himself, Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Blaine. On motion of Mr. PRIOE, the use of the Hall of the House was given to the Congressional Temperance Society, for a public meeting, next Sun-

day evening.
Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested an amendment to the resolution, that the restaurant in the basement of the Capitol should be closed during the meet ing. (Laughter.)
Mr. PRIOE said he would accept the amend-

ment.

Mr. RAYMOND presented three several memorials from John C. Green, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Oliver Charlick, Thurlow Weed, Phelps, Dodge & Co., John J. Cisco, and other citizens of New York, remonstrating against any action looking towards the impeachment of the President, and praying for the adoption of measures that will promote the peace and prosperity of the Union. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial asking for the impeachment of the Pre-sident. Referred to the Committee on the Judiclary.

The House at half-past three adjourned.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC. FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

FIRST IMPORTATION 40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just strived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EX-CELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now seiling a the lowest figure. We claim to be the FIRST IMPORTERS OF

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prape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are h
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The undersigned would call the attention o. W Dealers and Botel Respers to the follow 2 letter, which may give a correct idea o the quality or thei

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.

"MESSIE. HOUCHER & CO. —
"Gentlemen: —Having given your California Champagne a tholough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wino we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."
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These substantish and well-appointed steamships will sail punctus illy as advertised and insight will be received every day. A steamer pelag always on the berth to receive cargo.

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Through tickets and bills of lading to all points, in
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THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
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Steamers leave Fier No. 42 North River, foot of Cana
street, at 12 o'clock, room, as follows:
December 31 - NeW York, Capt, w. 6. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt, Caveriy,
January 11 - HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt A. G
Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt Lapidge,
January 21 - RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, con
necting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. 1. T. Watkins,
All departures touch at Acapuico; those of let and
21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific
ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and ports; ist and lith for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanilo.

Departure of lith each month connects with the new Departure of little each month connects with the new steam line from Fanama to Australia and New Zealand. Steamer of March II. 1867, will connect with the Com-pany's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yohohama and Hons-Kong on April 3, 1867. One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free. For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the effect on the wharf, toot of Canal street. April at the effect on the wharf, toot of Canal street. at the office on the whari, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.

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Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Qucenstown.
The splendid first-class fron Steamships
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THE QUEEN. Captain Thomson.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Draits issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin. SteerageTo Liverpool of Queenstown... \$100
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Through passage to Faris, Antwerp. Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc. at low rates.
Steerage passage tekets to bring persons from Liverpool of Queenstown for \$35 in currency can be obtained at No. 37 BROAD WAY.
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THOMAS R. SEARLE,
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STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVER-

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The favorite passenger steamers of
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SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 44 NORTH
RIVER.
Rates of passage, payable in Currency—To Liverpool,
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835: havre, Antwerp, etc. \$100 and \$37.
For further information, apply at the Company's
offices. FRANCIS MAC DONALD & CO., Agents,
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The Losion and Newport line, by the spiendid and superior steamers NEWPORT. METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Leng Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.

Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street. Leave Tele Ro. S. Street.

1 be steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednescay, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

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These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-These steamers are fitted up with commodicus staterooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who
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Bostor, early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who
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same to its destination receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination

A steam or runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily. Sundays excepted

Freight to Eoston is taken at the same rates as hy any other regular line, and torwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which lasves Newport every moraling (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

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NOR'IH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman. NOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinkelpaugh.
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These elegant steamers sail on schedule line, and call at St. Thomas Para. Pernambuco. Bahla, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement or freight or passage, apply to

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Passage to London, \$99, \$69, \$20, currency.
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The accommodations for passangers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to have, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
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By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday
Fay-ble in Sold: Favable in Chrisnop.
First Cabin. 599 Stearage. 7830
To London 95 To London 95
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Fayable in United States currency,
Fassenge's also forwarded to mavre, Hamburg, Bromen, etc., at moderate rates.

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GREAT BEDUCTION IN PRICE OF GREAT BEDUCTION IN PRICE OF GREAT BEDUCTION IN PRICE OF CONTINUOUS PASSAGE TO FUROFF by the obly American time to England and France.—The New York and Bayre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARS GO and FULTON, anving been thoroughly redited, will leave Pier Bo 37. North River, for Bayre, calling at Falmouth, the tollowing o ays, at noon precisely in ARAGO.—H. A. GAISEN.—December 24, 1836.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAY ABLE IN GOLD, W. First-class (Main Saison.——\$100

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An exp-rienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be r sponsible for specte or valuables unless bills of lacing, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

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The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the
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VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemane.
ET LAUBERT, In cand.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, \$168; Second Cabin, \$168—incouding wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Ection attendance free of charge.
Fassengers intending to and at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon-tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of \$5 for first and \$3 for second class.

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FOR NEW YORK,—PHILADEL deiphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftgure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Caual, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 1 18 No. 182 S DELAWARE Avenue.

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The undersigned having cased the KENbington Schie Dock, begs to inform his friends
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increased inclinities to accommodate those having vessels
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vessels entrasted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists
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Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's
Patent Metalle Composition" for Copper paint, for the
preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to turnish the same on isvorable terms.

JOHN H BAMMITT.

Kensington Screw Dock,

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMON PLEAS, IN DIVORCE, SEPTEM-OMMON PLEAS, IN BRYOKE, SET THE SET TERM, A. D. 1868, No. 58, ANNA R. PARKHILL. by her next friend, etc., vs. CHARLES HOWARD PARKHILL. Sir.—Picase notice rule this day granted on you, in the above case, to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed therein, returnable on the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. N. H. SHARPLESS, Allorney for Libellant.

To Charles Howard Parkhill, respondent. February 7, 1867. 28 istuthu\* IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHARLES L. CHAPPELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of WILLIAM F. CHAPPELL, Admistrator of the estate of CHARLES L. CHAPPELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, February 18, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 25 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

2.7 thstust

E. H. THARP, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF FE CALELPHIA.

Estate of PATRICK MCLOUGHLIN, Deceased.

MARY McLOUGHLIN, widow of the said decedent, has filed her petition, with appraisement of property selected to be retained under the Act of April 14 1861, and Supplements, and the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, February 16, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exceptions be filed thereto.

2 1 ftu 4t\*

Attorney for Petitioner. 2 1 ftu 6t\* Attorney for Petriloner.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, CUVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them periectly waser-proof.

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For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the as plus ultra of all other protection, It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents pe square toot.

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SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STREEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,
And coated with LiQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT,
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ROOFS sepaired with Gutta Fercha Paint, andwarranted
for five years. LEARY SLATE BOOFS coated with liquid
which becomes as pard as slate. TIS, COPPER ZINGor ihon coated with Liquid Gutta Percha'at small ex,
pense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square
foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square
foot all compete. Materials constantive on hand and flor
sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSTLVA MIL
EOOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.

11 28m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

TTO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS .- THE TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS,—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Rail-road and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4% miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North

through the Hoosac Mountain, of the Adams.

The Eastern End has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 1800 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 25,000 cubic yards to be removed.

to the full section; making some 25,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if sanisfactory terms shall be offered.

The Bestern End is worked from a shaft 318 feed deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1:00 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The Central End of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 4:08 leet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 2000 cubic yards.

cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither mesonry nor supports of any will require neither mesony for supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be unrished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to AUVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts: and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No. 15, No. 15 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE.

JAMES M. SHUTE, ALVAH CROCKER, CHARLES HUDSON, Commiss

Boston, January 80, 1807.